IR WIRLAM MID THIETRANGED.

RUTLAND, Vr., TUESDAY AUGUST 20, 1839.

From the Petersburgh Constellation

Which is the Bride. OR, A SUMMER AT THE SPRINGS

A worshipper in fashion's gaudy train, I sojourned er of '30 at Saratoga Springs. not a place I felt happy or contented in, for divers reasons the most potent of which was that there Emma Somerton was not; and though I had often sighof to but that she was all the world to me, still all "the world" of fashion were philohydrical, (coinage of words is no felony,) and then how could I be away! I had remained about two weeks, and the sarden of my digestive powers had been well watered at the Congress Fountain-the seed of renovated health began to spout out in full bloom, so I felt inelined to transplant myself to some other hat bed of fashion. While dubinting which way to direct the ead of my tandem leader, circumstances which I m now to relate occasioned my detention.

I was seated awaiting the return of my servant, shorn I had sem to the Post Office to see if Emma had thought of answering my last, when I found nyself soliloquizing in something like the following

This is probably the last season of my bachelorship - bext summer the gordion knot will be tied, and I enrolled a Benedict! Oh, Emma Somerton, shat do I not sacrifice for your love! No more, the ook oblique, the leer amatory, or the sigh indescried ball-room, the 'spirit-stiring' cotillion, 'the heartpiercing' waltz, and 'all the pride, pomp, and cir-cumstances of glorions' bachelorship, 'farewell'— Othedo's occupation's gone " I was interrupted by be entrance of my servant.

No letter, sir, but a young lady has sent up her said Simon, handing the embossed and crow-

illed article to me.
"Miss Susan Wheatley"—ah, what brings the rming Miss W. to my apartment! Show her up,

off he went-I mechanically drew my fingers asigh my hair, cast a furtive glance at the mirror, and, satisfied that all was right, and that I looked successful killing, awaited the approach of my fair

"My dear Miss Wheatley, this condescension-

"Oh, Mr. Jenkinson, i shall expire?"
"Be seated, I pray."
"How rude in me! what will the world say!"

"How can I serve the amiable friend of Miss Somerton ! Such were our first expressions at meeting. The oung lady was evidently much embarrassed, and ther various prefatory attempts at introducing her

isiness, at length commenced. "Mr. Jenkinson, every body knows your kindness

-your attention to our sex — your —"
"Oh, why," thought 1, "has nature made me so irsistable! Poor Miss Wheatley — she's gone I

And it is that knowledge which has induced me

apply to you under very peculiar circumstances."
"My services, Madam, are at your disposal— Oh, sir, you are too good - would you believe it,

ir, I have ran away from Pa. He would have me narry that odious English, Mr. Basil, and so — so -I ran away, expecting to meet a young - don't ook at me so sir, or I shall never be able to tell you to meet a young gentleman here, sir — but I find has gone, and Pa will be here this afternoon, as has traced me - that abominable old Miss Frampon, I suppose, told him — now sir, if you would on-consent, in case he should find me before Charles nes, just to - to -

"What, Miss, marry you myself, and so prove your ataral protector !

Oh, la, sir, not for the world! I beg pardon sir, I on't mean that you are not a very nice young man, ut I've promised poor Charles you know!"

Yes, and I've promised Emma Somerton - you ow, and that renders it impossible."
"Certainly, but if you would only be my husband

"I mean pretend —only in a joke, you know, sir; by pa could not force me back to New York, and soon as Charles comes, he can easily take the matter off your hands."

"Charles is a lucky fellow, and I promise to be his faithful locum tenens in your emergency."

Thank you sir — oh, 1 declare — if there isn't a

carriage drawn up - its pa - its pa - now my dear ur, remember." Simon was summoned, and despatched to request

Mr. Wheatley's presence in my room - the old genleman, as may be imagined, was struck with digence, but my relationship to the Earl of Livspool, and a tolerable fortune, soon made him reciled to his pro tem son-in-law.

said be, after all had been explained Miss Wheatley had requested, "I am proud of your lance. Sue, you baggage, why didnt you tell me your preference, I should have made no objecns; but come, let me walk with you down stairs. on-in-law have my carriage discharged, and then

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35

My father-in-lase took my wife under his arm, and eft my apartment. Rumination convinced me that was handsomely fixed — but I always made up my and to breast adversity; so I determined to take atters as cavalierly as possible.

At this moment, another equipage darted up to the cor-1 saw the steps opened by the obsequious servants and my city friend, Mr. Faulkner, alight. expected next to see him turn round and hand out ees an old flame of mme; but a little to my suruse the carriage door was closed; he was solur -urned from the window to go down and meet him, then sans ceremony, my door was opened, and Miss

uha Faulkner herself, stood before me ! "Oh, my good friend" she cried, breathless with affright and haste, "I am in such terror, — in such an

quivecal situation."
"Actually so?" thought I, for the young lady had urned the key in the lock! but whether through ag-lation, inadvertence or what, I could not presume to

"Oh, Sir! - do pity and relieve me !" "How, my dear Miss — speak your wishes, and whatever a friend of yours, and the betrothed of Emas Somerton, can in honor do, shall be willingly

"Oh, sir, couldn't you act as my husband a little

"Why, I could try."

"Well, will you then, my dear Sir!"
"Why, really Miss Faulkner, I have no objections

thu. is — I have no — "Oh. S. you hesitate, I am lost but, sir, you besitate, Edward Games, bur you when you thought you. self in love with me. Well, when you thought you. shere yesterday, and we are to have about the me. were to have cloped together, and been married; he has not arrived but my father has;

"Who can I relieve you?" orn asunder! "Why father doesn't know who I was going to

ron away with - I left a note on my table at home saying simply 'with the man of my heart' - now, sir, couldn't you be he !"

"With the greatest pleasure imaginable — so let's boildly sally forth and meet the foe — stay, let me first unlock the door."

"Oh, sir, ho would you be so imprudent as to lock

the door! what would the world say!"

Poor little dear! She was not aware then that
the unprudence had been her own! As we opened the door, Mr. Faulkner was passing, he caught a gimpse of his daughter, and rushed into my apart-

"So, Miss, you're found, are you; and with the man of your heart," too."

"Pardon, papa

"Pardon you, Jezabel! never, never!"
"Oh, don't be so cruel, papa!" and my second wife ching to me for protection. I now thought! and my second had received my cue to speak - so turning to her, I

"Never fear; I will protect you, most delectable

"Delectable of your sex, be hanged!" was the father's echo.

"Come, sir " rejoined I - "no protection can be more potent than your grey hairs and your paternal relation to my most beautiful Julia; but if you forget yourself, I shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to assert my prerogative as this lady's future

"Prerogative! your prerogative! and pray what claim can you assert!"

"Claim, sir — why that of a husband, sir."
"Husband! what, already married!"
"Yes, sir, already married — by whom sir, when

and where, my lovely Julia can inform you.

And if she could'nt, I'm sure it would have puzzled me to have done so.

"Married - this is really sudden, and interferes materially with my arrangements; but as 'tis done, why I must make the best of what I trust is not a very bad bargain, and so, sir, there's my hand — you are forgiven, and in taking my daughter, you, sir, have found as good a girl as the State of New York can produce. I suppose, sir, you can spare your bride for a few moments, and she will not begrudge a minute or two, for the purpos : of putting her father's room in order, and making it as comfortable as she used to do the back parlor in Broadway for me.

A ready compliance, of course, was the consequence, and the father and daughter, left my apart-"Bigamy and polybigamy!" thought I, as they re-"well-fortune has showered her favors on me pretty liberally this day—two wives! ha! ha! the denoument will be capital—I wonder whom the

laugh will rest on !" A prefatory knock, and Simon entered again, his eye big with news — Oh' sir' sir' Colonel Somerton's barouche has just driven up, Miss Emma and

her mother in company.
"Who! Enrma Somerton! death and the devil! here's a catastrophe! what will she say! what will the rigid old Colonel say! No matter, though I am worse off than Macbeth, for I am tied to a double-stake, yet bear-like, I must fight my course! Simon, let the family know, I shall be pleased to give up my room to them, which is one of the best the house affords, and it is much crowded."

My trusty valet soon acquitted himself of his mis-sion, and Col. Somerton, lady and Emma, were re-ceiving the bows of their most obsequious humble The conversation which ensued being irrelevant to my present story, I shall not attempt to delineate; suffice it to say, I was soon lounging along one of the fashionable promenades with Emma under my arm, and had almost forgotten, in the rap-ture of the unexpected meeting, the two ladies who claimed my most tender sympathies. I was acting as ganymede to my betrothed one, and handing her a gobiet of the medicinal waters, when I was sudnly roused to action, by the approach from opposite paths, of my two cara spousas, each under protection of pa and papa!
"Oh! Mr. Wheatley, I am rejoiced to see you,"

said Mr. Faulkner.

"Nothing can equal my surprise and satisfaction."
"My dear Julia, this is Miss Wheatley," continued

Mr. F Susy, this is Miss Faulkner," rejoined Mr. W. "Happy to make acquaintance &c." This was of view of the subject course followed by mutual intimations that it was a

istake to use the term Miss.
"Miss no longer"— said Mr. F. you know then all about it, ch ! I can't say

I'm sorry. Sorry - why I'm delighted."

"Oh! you're too kind."
"Well, don't you think aim a fine fellow!" "Certainly; but Susey, you must keep a sharp look out, for see how affectionately Miss Emma Somerton is hanging on your husband's arm."
"Your Susey's husband;" rejoined Mr. Faulkner!

what do you mean !" Mean, why that that gentleman is my Susey's

"Pooh! nonsense. Friend Wheatley - this is my Julia's husband."

"Yuor Julia's! 'tis my Susey's."

"Your Susey's! 'tis my Julia's!" Emma looked at me; a sort of a flash, such as we denominate heat lightning in summer, visible, but oiseless, was gathering in her eye. I began to tremble for myself, as her arm withdrew from mine, although my vanity was gratified, to think that I should be a *bone* of contention between two ladies, to be bone of their bone; but the young Julia and Susan cast imploring looks upon me; at length, I broke the pause of the universal astonishment

Mr. Faulkner, my good friend, and Mr. Wheatley, my much esteemed good sir, promise me one thing, and I will relieve all your curiosity." "Promise' we'll promise any thing to solve this

Well, then, each promise to grant my first re-

quest, be it what it may, and I will unfold. After some little demur, the promise was given, and I candidly related the facts as they had transpi-

You hussey, Susey!" roared Mr. Wheatley, "We'll back to New York, and a boarding school shall teach you better manners."
"Softly, my dear sir," interrupted I: "remember

your promise, to grant my first request.

"First, then, Mr. Wheatley, your consent to the marriage of Miss Susan with her admirer, Charles, and secondly, Mr. Faulkner your consent to the mar-riage of Miss Julia with Edward Gaines!"

The ladies' eyes brightened, the consent was give en slow and reluctant - I was triumphant, and Emma slily preused my hand in here. Not to prolong my story, that day fortnight a clerical gentleman of Albany performed a triple marriage, and I leave it to the reader's sympathetic imagination to find out who were the parties.

"Come Isaac stand up, and describe a bat." 'Yes sir. A bat is an animal of the snipe species, about as large as a stopple, with India rubber wings and a shoe string tail, sees best with his eyes shut, got a nose like old _____, and bites like the devil."

INTERESTING CEREMONY

Married, on the 1st ultimo, at the institution for the deaf and dumb in this cire, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. J. R. Burnett, of Livingston, N. J., to Miss Phebe Osborne, of Castile, Gennessee county. , (a pupil of the institution.)

We have seldom attended a matrimonial occusion more agreeable interest than the one above men-oned. We will not attempt a minute description of the scene, though a full chapter might be written on it, which would doubtless be gratifying to those who are particularly interested in what relates to the deaf and dumb, and those who are curious to know how the ceremony of two deaf mute persons would be conducted.

It was a gain day at the institution. The annual examination of the school at the close of the term had passed off successfully the day before, and the mer vacation was just commencing. The Socretary of State, in his official capacity, as superinendent of schools, together with several other literary gentlemen of distinction, had attended the ex-amination, and all expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress of the pupils and the pros-perity of the institution; the majority of the pupils were just about to take their accustomed summer tour into the country to visit their parents and friends, and the wedding was to be the finale of the Health, hope and happiness reigned among term. the inmates of the youthful mute community, and the language of every countenance seemed to be come haste to the wedding-then haste to our

At half past nine, A. M., the bride and her maids were dressed and decked with flowers, and the bridegroom and several of his relatives and friends arrived in carriages from town. Four pretty deaf girls officiated as bribe's maids, accompanied by two deaf mute young men, and two of the young gentlemen professors of the institution. Attended by these four couples, the betrothed pair, at ten o'clock, end the large apartment in the west wing of the institution where, in the presence of an assemblage of some 200 persons, consisting of the pupils of the institution, the professors, matrons, &c., the principal and his family, the officiating clergyman, and numerous invited guests, they were to be united in

the holy estate of matrimony.

The ceremony was solemnized after the Episcopal form, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, (president of the institution,) in his happiest and most impressive manner. The interpretation of the spoken words, sentence by sentence, to the mute married pair, and the mute portion of the audience, was performed by Mr. Peet, in his peculiarly elegant and forcible mode of exhibiting the sign language; nor could it for a moment be doubted that those most interested in the exercises of the occasion fully comprehended the sense of the interpretation, when, in answer to the several questions put to them their nods of affirmation were returned with an expression of most devont meaning, and emphatic determination, directly to the officiating clergyman, each, in turn, seeming

to say 'yea, surely, and I mean it too.'
The solemnities of the occasion were terminated prayers, and the benediction by Dr. Milner and r. Peet in words and signs. Then followed the usual salutations, refreshments, &c., and at 11 the bride, after taking an affectionate leave of her fellow pupils, her instructors and friends at the instioution, departed with her husband and friends to her new home west of the Passic.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

TO THE WHIGS OF VERMONT.

We ask your attention to a point of the highest im-You are aware of the general fact that, portance. r many years, the popular vote of this State has en materially short of its full strength. The Whigs, too willing to rely upon a certain majority, have, cared little how large the majority should be. It has been ever insisted on, however, that their party might at any time increase it; and this, to be sure, has been acknowledged. Yet there is abundant reason to believe, that they have not been aware of the great deficiency in their vote. Be this as it may, it evident that the Whigs of this State have become remiss: they do not all go to the Ballot Box. It is not our present purpose to array before them the motives and interests which call loudly for an awaken-

A writer in the Bellows Falls Gazette communicates a tabular statement, designed to exhibit the number of votes in the State—the number cast for each candidate for Governor, in 1838-the number of those who neglected to vote, &c. &c. We avail | si-

ourselves of his statements.

habitants, and taking the census of 1830, he shows that Vermont contains 56,402 freemen. In confirmation of the accuracy of the estimate, he cites the case of New Hampshire-which State, in 1837,gave 52,000, her population being in 1830 less than that of Vermont by 12,000. That State, as will be at once seen, voted very nearly in the proportion of one in

To Jenison, Bradley					21,737 19,197
Jenison's m Whole No. Number giv	of vote		e state		5,543 56,402 43,931
Number wi Agam: Rutia two largest; and The table show Rutland co She only g	nd and they a that unty ca	re also	heav	y W	12,471 thes are hig count 6,259 - 4,306

Windsur county can give - 8,124 She gave - 6,087 Number of freemen in these two coun-

Now E.F.LOOK AT THIS CIL Washington County, the only full voting county in the State, can cast, according to the ratio of the table. 4,014

She gave, 4,050 owing for some trifling inequalities in the po 4,050 Allowing for some trifling inequalities in the partial lation of the different counties, growing out of the increase or diminution of some since 1830.0 remains true that Washington county cast the vote of 1 in 5. This she did because her citizens valued their franhise. And if that county could cast the vote in the above proportion, the other counties can do the like; and Windsor and Rutland can easily increase by 3,000, and ought to do it by 4,000.

Here, then, is plainly exhibited the important point which the attention of the Whigs is above called. There is not less than TWELVE THOUSAND Of the freemen of Vermont who do not ordinarily go to the polls. Of these, a very large majority are Wans. They can show to their brethren throughout the Un-ion, a majority of TEN THOUSAND. Will they eave their sliops, their farms, and their other several employments, for only one day in three hundred and sixty-five, and go up to meet the Philistines!-

SOAP AND Towers.-We have often beard of "dirty loco focos," but we supposed that this epi-thet of uncleanness was confined, in its application, to the dock-loafers in New York, and sundry others of the offscouring of the earth, who are kept in the pay of the administration. We had no idea that any decent loco foco would think of charging the keeping himself clean to the public. It may be all right, however, that the people should pay for keeping those clean who dirty themselves in the public ser-

Among the contingent expenses of the post office department for the year past, we notice that the sum of fifty eight dollars and twenty two cents is charged for 'washing towels.' The contingent fund of the department is charged ninety-five dollars and sixty cents for 'washing towels.' In the navy department the charge for washing towels' is thirty two dollars and seventy five cents.

But it seems to have been still more expensive to keep clean in the treasury department. For, in the first place, there is charged for 'toweling, forty five dollars and fifty two cents. Then for 'soaps,' &c., sixty dollars and twenty one cents. 'Washing towsixty dollars and twenty one cents. 'Washing tow-els,' one hundred and eighty four dollars and one cent. Making, in all, the very pretty sum of Two Hundred and eighty nine dollars and seventy four cents, which the people have had to pay for scrubbing the clerks in the treasury department alone; and the grand total of four hundred and forty three dollars and fifty six cents for keeping the employees in the four departments clean. they must have been to have required such an expen-We have read of the Auoean stasive scouring! We have read of the Aucean sta-bles in which three thousand oxen had been confined for many years, and a Hercules who cleaned them out. But we believe that it would be more than a Herculanean labor to cleanse the departments of our general government. Fuller's earth is said to be a capital thing to take out grease spots rather than spend so much money for 'soap and tow-els,' we would advise the good people of the United States to make a trial of Clay .- Norwolk Gazette.

A TRUE WHIG .- The origin of the term Whic, as now used to designate a large political division of the People of the United States, was thus explained, a few days ago, in a public address by Col. Gentry :-

"The name whig (said Col. G.) made its appearance in Tennesee when power first began to encroach on the rights of the People. It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty!

"It made its appearance in the thirteen Colonies when the British Crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the People and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is this name a reproach?

Then do all those patriots who have stood up for the rights of the People, in opposition to tyranny, since the foundation of the world, bear the stain, for they were all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennesee as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominions so as to include her.

From the Nashville Banner. EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The following extracts from the Address of John A. McKinney, Esq. to the freemen of the Second Congressional District, in Tennessee, will serve to show what kind of democracy is that which is now being carried out by Mr. Van Baren and by his federal leaders, who call themselves Democrats.-Burlington Free Press.

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time ing from this supineness, but to present a statistical bearing interest, to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the government, unaccounted for, nearly THREE BUNDRED WADOON LOADS, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from Document No. 2, furnished by the government to Congress, at the commencement of the last ses

lat. There was in the hands of the officers and Assuming that there is one voter for every five in- agents of the Quartermaster General's department, and unaccounted for on the 30th day of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical department unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dol-

3d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand six hundred and forty four dollars. [See Doc. No.

2. p. 112.]
4th. On the same day there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-

four dollars.—(See Doc. No. 2, p. 148.)
5. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 1, p.

On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau, unac

counted for, forty five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 351,
7. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, one hunkred and thirty eight thousand the counted for the counter of the c sand eight hondred and sixty one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, pr 395. 8. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for two millions four hundred and ninety one thousand,

ar hundred and eighty four dollars. [See Doc No. 2. p. 505. On the same day there remained in the hands f another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian affairs, unaccounted for, six mil

undred and sixty one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2. p. Thus you see, that while the government was ac-tually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its sgents, unaccounted for, near fifteen millions of dol-

lars on the 20th September, 1838. Of the before mentioned sums of money it is al ready ascertained, that about eighty thousand dol-lars have been lost to the government, by the defal cation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt.

The contingent expenses of the House of Repre-sentatives of the last Congress, for the year 1839. exclusive of the members daily pay and mileage.

amounted to the enormous sum of two HENDRED AND SEVENTY TWO THOUSAND BULLARS. Some of the items of which, I am sure will greatly surprise you. One item of there hundred and sarty eight dollars is for making pens for the members. Did you imagine fellow citizens, that you were sending members, that could not make their own pens, or were too lazy to do so? Did you imagine that a large sum of money was to be taken out of the public Treasury for making pens for the members of Congress, when they are furnished with pen knives at the public ex-pense and quills, to make pens for themselves!-Other items in this enormous bill of contingent expenses, are equally extravagant and disgusting.—Some of which I will quote from Document No. 6.

WILLIAM FAY, EDITOR.

of the late Congress.

The sum of thirty two dollars and twenty five

cents is charged for snuff.

The sum of five hundred and ten dollars is expended for Folders and Scals.

The sum of six hundred and ninety eight dollars

is charged for Cartridge Paper.

The sum of three hundred and sixty eight dollars is charged for Damask and Mureens, for what use is not stated. The sum of one hundred and ninety two dollars is

expended for one dozen of chairs-sixteen dollars apiece. The sum of twenty six hundred and fifty three dollars is expended for carpeting the hall for the

House of Representatives.

The sum of one hundred dollars is expended for

washing towels. The sum of four thousand three hundred and six-

ty six dollars is expended for horse hire.

The sum of one hundred and forty five dollars is expended for one single newspaper (the Globe) and

this is only one out of many. These are but few out of many of the wasteful expenditures exhibited in the list of contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Look at the following list of extravagant and outrageous ex-penditures of public money in the Executive Departments, immediately under the eye and inspecon of the President of the United States, and you will be able to form some idea of the manner in which the people's money is wastefully and wickedly expended.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPERTMENT ..

In the General Post Office Department, we find the following amounts expended for the following purposes for one year out of the contingent funds

For washing Towels Dimers (at taverns) for Clerks One Almanack Newspapers		99 74 00 00
Amount	645	96
IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.		

Э	For Newspapers	\$884	08	
۱	Washing Towels	95	60	
H	Carpeting	1088	15	
7	Hack hire	38	00	
i		183	00	
ı	Lighting Lamps	114	90	
u	Stationary	3130	56	
1	Paid for Rose Bushes for the War Office	56	60	ì
1	Amount	5,549	19	
	In the Treasury Department for on	e year		
	For feeding one horse	166		i
	Soaps &c.	60	21	ê
	W. D. D. D.	104	41	

The following viz :

Washing Towels	184	01
Carpeting	758	88
Matches	12	61
Towelling	45	59
Hack hire	9	25
Subscriptions, (but for what we are		
not told)	44	00
Ice	9	66
Sundries	80	77
One large Easy Chair	824	00
Another Chair	13	00
Another Chair	43	00
Newspapers	977	9
Bust of Secretary Forsyth		-
Care of Clock	75	
Publishing Rules of the Treasury Office	672	76
A ALUXANDER AND AND SECURITION OF STREET	444	-

In the Navy Department for one 184 27 220 35 189 78 93 43 For Book acc't to 16th Ang. '37 Account for April 1838 Bill to August 1838 Bill to date What these bills are for we are not told 33 70 341 39 24 00 6 00 9 40 450 70 30 00 5 67 Washing Towels Keeping Horse and services of a boy Hack hire Paid for Newspapers Do. for the Turf Register Do, glazing and making bread boxes 01 68 Do, services in bringing up arrears

In regard to the subject of defalcations at part of the receivers of public moneys arising the sale of public iands. From a statement of Secretary of the Treasury contained in Desay. No. 111, dated the 15th of January, 1839, additional statement by the same officer, day uary 26, 1839, we find that the whole amo from Land Receivers, who are no. the list of from Land Receivers, who are on the list o

of which there accrued prior to
March, 1839, \$248,159 13
Since that time, \$25,678 92
So that you perceive that for this party came into power,
was abstracted from the power,
the short period since, the their duties as servants of those who p

They tell you they had no law to punish to the peneral government. How then I did this same party contrive to keep Toke incarcerated in a prison for four years of these or four thousand dollars, if the of three or four thousand do law on the subject! There we when the example could be mad poses of party, but when such sale are perpetrated, not made.